THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"*Holiness unto the Lord.*"

No. 29, Vol. XXXIV. Tuesday, July 16, 1872. Price One Penny.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE POOR.

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG, DELIVERED IN THE BOWERY, BRIGHAM CITY, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1872.

(Reported by David W. Evans.)

A short discourse to the Latter-day Saints concerning the poor. They have done a great deal to emigrate the Saints from foreign lands. I suppose that from six to eight hundred thousand dollars have been spent annually for a number of years. This was when we sent our teams to the Missouri river after the Saints. Now that we bring them by rail it does not require so much; but it requires cash for payment, and this season we want to bring a good many of our brethren and sisters and their little ones. Look at our friends in foreign lands, and what do you see? Many of our brethren and sisters lugging coal in pits, lugging iron ore for smelting; many in factories, some on farms, tugging and toiling continually, and hardly able to get enough of the most common necessaries of life. We want to see our young sisters, who are spending their lives in this manner, here amongst us, that they can dress themselves up, something as you are here to-day. I am talking now to some that have had experience in these things, some who know that, with all their hard labor, it is pretty hard to keep spirit and body together. Look at those who have been gathered here; you see them dotted here and there through the country, with a garden, a little house, a few chickens, a pig or two, or a cow. They have the butter, milk and bread to eat for the raising; they have a house to live in, for they have built it. They soon get a little money and are able to enter their land, and have them a good home. We want to bring others here that they may make themselves homes, and be comfortable, and live with the Saints.

I can not learn that our officers are doing much to gather means for the poor. They are "going to do it," they are "just going to do it;" but I want them to do it, and to commence to-morrow morning. We are not going to exact a dollar from each man for himself, and one for each wife and child; but I am going to exact of the brethren to put into the emigration fund a little of their abundance, according to their means, to help to bring home the poor Saints. I have headed the list every time that we have asked for means. I gave my trifle this season, as usual; I gave two

thousand dollars to begin with. Now, come up and give what you can. Some can give five dollars, others ten, fifty, or a hundred, just as well as I can give what I have. I have not asked that of my brethren which I do not do myself. I help to bear the burden, and I help to eat the "johnny-cake," and the pudding and milk when I can get it. I want you to follow the example of those who teach you. I exact of brother Snow, your presiding officer here, to be most liberal of any man in this county, and the Bishop next; and then go through, and gather up this means and let us have it within ten days, that we can send for the poor. And if the Englishman says, "I will send for a brother Englishman through the Perpetual Emigration Fund, and when he arrives here I will see that he pays or do without it," let him have the privilege. If ten Englishmen have a mind to make up a purse to send for some of their friends from England, let them have the privilege. If the Welsh or the Scandinavians are disposed to take the same course, and make up a purse of one, two or three thousand, and wish to send for their friends from Wales or Scandinavia, and say, "We will see to the collecting of this means that we furnish for gathering the poor," let them have the privilege of doing it. That is my sermon on behalf of the poor; receive it into your hearts, and act upon it. Remember, we want your means, we do not want your prayers. I recollect a little circumstance which transpired in Canada. A certain Methodist class-leader would make the longest prayers for the widow and fatherless that were known of in the country—they would many times reach from Toronto to Quebec. There was a poor widow belonged to the society, who used to weave for a living, and this blessed class-leader said to her, "I am giving you too much, I find you have potatoes to eat every day." She stepped up to him one evening after prayers, "Look here," says she, "Deacon, I want you should let me have a peck of potatoes." Says he, with a long face, "I can't do it, I don't owe them to you." "Well," says she, "you pray for the poor and the widow, you make long prayers, but I want to say this to you, I would rather have a peck of potatoes than all the prayers you ever offered in behalf of the widow and the fatherless in your whole life." We would rather have your money than your prayers on this occasion, but we want you to offer up your prayers for the success of this means which you give for gathering the poor.

RELIGION A POLITICAL TEST.

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On the 5th and 6th of June delegates from every State and Territory in the Union met at Philadelphia to represent the republican party in the choice of who should be President and Vice-President of the United States for the next term.

The Hon. Frank Fuller and the Hon. George A. Smith attended as representatives of the republican sentiment in Utah, having been chosen at convention in Salt Lake City, the principal city in the Territory, by delegates chosen by the people at large.

Messrs. Fuller and Smith were rejected because of the application of the religious test, a test expressly forbidden in the Constitution of the United States. In this we have another indication that the dominant party in America fail to govern themselves by the spirit, or self-evident meaning, of that inspired instrument.

The following correspondence to the *Deseret News* is given to show at large the cause of the rejection, and also to show the material that was accepted to represent Utah:—

Philadelphia, Penn.,
June 6th, 1872.

Editor *Deseret News*—The rain of yesterday dampened but did not quench the enthusiasm of the delegates and their friends. To-day the weather is fine, and the sun shines with June

power, and its bright beams are accepted as ominous of victory for the candidates to be nominated to-day. Outside the Academy of Music the streets are crowded. Inside of the building almost every foot of available space is occupied. The heat of the weather combined with the heat of the lights, which burn brilliantly in every part of the building is very oppressive. The men who occupy the upper tier have taken off their coats, as many have in the tier below. After the convention had opened, it was expected by those not acquainted with the result of the labor of the committee on resolutions, that the first business would be the presentation of the platform. But that important instrument was not prepared. The committee had only separated at two o'clock this morning, and yet their work was in a very backward condition. The committee on credentials had only one contested case before it—that of the delegates from Utah. Considerable excitement prevailed in the committee room among the members in deciding which were entitled to seats in the national convention—the delegates elected by the republican non-office-holders, or those chosen by the office-holders. Several gentlemen took strong ground against the admission of the office-holders' delegates, denouncing their election as the work of a clique. Prominent in defending the rights of the Hons. Frank Fuller and Geo. A. Smith to seats in the convention as the regular delegates, was a colored delegate from Arkansas by the name of J. J. Johnson. Though ignorant of the merits of the case until he entered the committee room, he grasped the details very quickly—his experience among carpet-baggers doubtless enabled him to detect the class more promptly than a man from another section would have done. He was very outspoken in his utterances, and stood up manfully for the regular delegates. The contestants had a printed statement, which they handed around to the members, and in which they set forth reasons why the gentlemen elected by the convention held in Salt Lake City should not be recognized by the national convention. This was read to the committee. Probably no document of its size was ever penned which contained so many falsehoods. Hon. Louis Hilliard of North Carolina, a member of the committee, heard this; but did not hear Messrs. Fuller and Smith's arguments. But he was so disgusted with it, especially with the endorsement of the office-holders which accompanied it, that he contended strongly for Messrs. Smith and Fuller's right to the seats, on the ground that the others were elected by the office-holders. He said he was with the people and against the office-holders every time when a conflict arose between them. Several other members held the same views, and voted for Messrs. Smith and Fuller; but they were in the minority. E. B. Stoddard, Esq., of Mass., said he would not exclude these men because they represented the "Mormons," as he did not consider the religious subject a proper one to introduce into a political convention; but as the other two men had the endorsement of the office-holders, he wanted them admitted. Thomas Fallon, Esq., of California, characterized the exclusion of Messrs. Smith and Fuller as an outrage. A proposition was made by Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, to admit Mr. Fuller and one of the contestants as the delegates. But this was promptly declined by Mr. F. "If Mr. Smith could not be admitted as a delegate," he said, "he should decline to be. If one was entitled to a seat, both were. To exclude his colleagne would be an indignity which he would not permit."

I have alluded to the endorsement of the office-holders which formed a portion of the circular printed and circulated by their delegates.

The readers of the *News* may take some interest in the perusal of this endorsement. I send it to you as it appeared in the circular, italics and all—

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 25, 1872.

To the President of the Republican National Convention, Philadelphia.

Sir—At a regularly called republican convention, at Corinne, Utah, on the 16th inst., Messrs. O. J. Hollister and A. S. Gould were elected delegates to represent Utah in the National Republican convention to be holden at Philadelphia on the 5th of June prox-

imo. O. G. Sawyer and Dennis J. Toohy were elected alternates. These gentlemen represent the genuine republican party of Utah. We understand that Thomas Fitch and Frank Fuller have been appointed delegates to said convention by the Mormons and a few Gentiles sympathizing with them. These men do *not* represent the republican party of Utah. They have allied themselves *with*, and have been appointed *by*, the Mormon Polygamic Theocracy, which is hostile, not only to the republican party, but to the laws and institutions of the United States. Thomas Fitch has said "that he had no doubt but that the Supreme Court of the United States would decide the law of Congress against polygamy unconstitutional and void, because polygamy was a religious faith in Utah." Fitch and Fuller were selected by the Mormon Priesthood, who believe *in* and practice polygamy, and who, *hypocritically*, just now *pretend* to be republicans, to deceive the party in power, hoping thereby to procure the admission of the State of "Deseret" into the Union; and Fitch and Fuller are their willing tools for the sake of the spoils of office which the Priesthood have promised them, for their aid in this behalf.

We, therefore, unitedly affirm that these men do *not* represent the republican party, but that they simply represent a tyrannical polygamic theocracy, which is condemned by the republican party as a "relic of barbarism." We, therefore, respectfully request the national republican convention at Philadelphia to recognize as delegates Messrs. O. J. Hollister and A. S. Gould as the true representatives of the republican party of Utah.

C. C. Clements, Surveyor General of Utah.

George R. Maxwell, Register of Land Office.

G. B. Overton, Receiver of Land Office.

M. Patrick, U. S. Marshal for Utah.

George L. Woods, Governor of Utah.

George A. Black, Secretary of Utah Territory.

J. H. Wickizer, Special Agent of P. O. Dep't.

J. M. Moore, Postmaster of Salt Lake City.

J. P. Taggart, Assessor of Utah.

This document leaves no reader to doubt the position which the office-holders of Utah occupy. Over their own signatures they here publicly proclaim their deadly enmity; but this is not all. If I am correctly informed, the "few Gentiles" of whom they speak, as being present at the convention at Salt Lake City, "few" though they might be, outnumbered the same class at their convention. This being the case, which did the office-holders, in signing the endorsement, intend to do? To write that which they knew to be false in saying that these gentlemen were not republicans, or to convey the idea that no one can be a republican in Utah who is not an office-holder? Charity would suggest that the possession of office is, in their view, the true sign of genuine republicanism; for the perusal of the names of the non-Mormon gentlemen who took part in the Salt Lake convention, would satisfy any person acquainted with them, that in every essential of true republicanism, they are at least, the peers of the office-holders who malign them. Mayor Wells, who was one of the signers of the call for the republican convention to be held in Salt Lake City, was, I know, before coming to Utah, an active, thorough-going, dyed-in-the-wool whig politician. I have understood that he has always been remarkable in Utah for his strong sympathies with that party, and since the formation of the republican party, for his predilections in that direction. Men who know him laugh at the idea of such persons as the signers of this endorsement accusing him of *pretending* to be a republican. They think that if there is any *pretence* necessary, it is on the part of those who sign this endorsement, and who are dependent for their bread and butter on that party.

The publication of this letter evoked considerable sympathy in various quarters. Numbers of delegates freely expressed the opinion that the rejection of Messrs. Smith and Fuller was a

great mistake. And without doubt it was a great blunder. If the rejection of delegates elected by the republicans of Utah was an inevitable determination, then I am pleased that they were the two gentlemen who are here; for two men possessing stronger claims to consideration could scarcely have been found among that party in Utah. The last vote Hon. Geo. A. Smith cast in a presidential election before moving to Utah was for General Taylor. One of the leading pioneers in locating Salt Lake City, and in founding and extending settlements throughout the Territory and even in the adjacent Territories: he has also been distinguished in political life as one of the most active in framing the laws and shaping the polity which have produced such magnificent and happy results in Utah, having for several years presided over the legislative council. He has been and still is a trusted and honored leader of the people.

Hon. Frank Fuller is of whig parentage, and from early life his sympathies have been with that party. In the first organization of the republican party he identified himself with it, and with ability and zeal has continued to act with it up to the present time. If he has had a fault, it has been his too entire devotion to his party in that he has allowed it to engross too much of his time. Appointed from the army, without solicitation on his part by President Lincoln to be Secretary of Utah Territory, he filled the office with credit to himself and to the government, acting a portion of the time as governor. While he did not sacrifice the dignity of his position in the least degree, he never forgot that he was an American citizen, and by his fair and gentlemanly conduct won the respect and esteem of the people.

These are the gentlemen who came to the convention as delegates, elected by a regularly organized convention—one, the second most eminent citizen of Utah Territory, against whose political or moral reputation not a word of condemnation can be breathed, except that he is a "Mormon;" the other, without even the stigma of being a "Mormon" attached to him—a life-long republican of unquestioned standing with his party and a gentleman of ability and character. What better representatives could the republicans of Utah have selected to send to the national convention? If length of residence in, and thorough identification with all the interests of Utah, were the requisites, then Hon. George A. Smith possesses them. If life-long devotion to, and active exertions in, the cause of republicanism, were the requisites, then Hon. Frank Fuller possesses them. Combined, the two gentlemen had in their favor all the essentials necessary to entitle them to seats in the convention. At a regularly called and organized republican convention at Salt Lake City, they were elected in good faith, came to Philadelphia, in good faith, presented their credentials in good faith, and, in good faith did all that honorable men could do to obtain their seat; and because, as the office-holders say, they were elected by "the Mormons and a few Gentiles," they were refused their places. The impression has been prevalent that the republicans in Utah were not very numerous. The rejection of these delegates is not likely, I imagine, to add to their numbers. I know many leading republicans here who freely express their regret at the action of the convention in this matter; they think it, to say the least, very ill-advised. It is generally thought that your office-holders are not, as a class, such men as are likely to increase the respect for the republican party or to swell its ranks. The accusation has been made against the people of Utah that they took too little interest in parties and did not mix enough in politics. While the attempt of some of them to get represented in the convention at Philadelphia is remembered, it should not be again made against them. Such a rebuff will probably be thought a sufficient reason for any lack of activity that may be observable among your republican friends until the next fourth of March, when the terms of your office-holders will expire.

Who will adhere to him that abandons himself?—*Sir Philip Sidney.*

INTERVIEW OF A UTAH SENATOR WITH THE PRESIDENT: WASTED ARGUMENT.

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Under the above heading the Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* sends the following pen and ink sketch of the feelings of President Ulysses on the Utah question:—

Senator-elect Fitch, from the embryo State of Deseret, called upon the President a few days ago to talk over Utah affairs. He found the President enjoying a cigar.

"Mr. President," said the colonel, "I want to try and convince you of the advisability of admitting Utah into the sisterhood of States."

"I am unalterably opposed to the admission of Utah," answered the President.

"Yes, but you have been prejudiced against the people out there by unfair advisers," said Fitch.

"I am unalterably opposed to the admission of Utah," was the reply.

"But our population is sufficient; we have made a fair constitution, and it would be a great relief to the people out there to get into the Union."

"I am unalterably opposed to the admission of Utah," again replied the firm man.

"Under any terms?"

"Yes, upon any terms. At least they should not come in until they learn how to behave themselves."

"If you refer to polygamy, they will no doubt surrender that for the sake of admission and peace, although it is one of the doctrines of their church."

"And murder is one of the doctrines of the church, ain't it?

"No, indeed; there are less murders committed there than in any of the surrounding Territories. As I said before, you have been very much misinformed about the true condition of affairs. You surely don't believe everything you hear against the Mormons?"

"Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," answered the President.

"Suppose we should say the same about all the lies told about you?"

Silence and smoke.

"By admitting us the troubles out there would be at an end."

Silence and smoke.

"It is of the highest importance to the welfare of her people and development of the rich resources of the Territory that Utah be admitted."

Silence and smoke.

"Is your mind, Mr. President, so firmly made up, that whatever arguments might be adduced would be useless?"

"I am unalterably opposed to the admission of Utah," replied our firm President, and the charming interview ended.

GEORGE C. BATES AND AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

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This gentleman, long known to many in the West as a lawyer of ability, recently acquired national reputation in connection with his official action as United States Attorney for Utah in the Mormon cases. He was in Omaha yesterday, June 18th, and we had the pleasure of meeting him for the first time.

Col. Bates, it will be remembered, was appointed Attorney of Utah by the President, for the sole purpose of prosecuting the Mormons indicted for murder and other offences by the judicial inquisition organized by Chief Justice McKean and the red-handed and self-confessed outlaw, the notorious Bill Hickman. Entering upon his duties as a lawyer of large acquirements and experience, he was confronted by a condition of things which exposed the utter lawlessness that had ruled in the McKean court in procuring these indictments, and in the revolutionary character of the proceedings which that malignant ignoramus

had instituted for striking down the rights and liberties of the people of Utah. It is to the credit of Colonel Bates when quiet remonstrance failed to arrest them, that he promptly resolved to appeal from the arbitrary mandates of a court organized to convict, to higher authority, against the foul aspersions of McKean and his subordinates, with what result is known to the country through the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the test cases so ably brought before that tribunal by Mr. Fitch, and through the universal odium which attaches to McKean who sought to crush him.

We learn from Colonel Bates that he now proposes to indict, and has declared his purpose and ability to do it, three or four leading Mormons under the only law in existence for punishing the so-called crime of polygamy, the statute of 1862, *according to law.* This he will do with the approval of President Grant, through a jury composed of equal numbers of Mormons and anti-Mormons, and with the unanimous consent of the offenders, that they may demonstrate their perfect willingness to abide the decision of the highest judicial tribunals upon their civil and religious rights and liberties.

How truly events prove the correctness of the *Herald's* views and position on the Mormon question is shown in every result which recent agitations have brought about. General Grant, imposed upon by the McKeans and his allies from the start, and densely ignorant himself of all civil affairs, finds himself in a most awkward dilemma, but it may perhaps be set down to his credit, considering his stolid stupidity and blind stubbornness, that by the aid of the Supreme Court and a new universal public opinion, he has concluded to yield to a just administration of the laws in Utah. This done, and all will be order and peace in that community. No people in the world are more ready to submit to just lawful authority than those of Utah, and the outrageous charge, that they have ever resisted the laws, is now proven to have been a monstrous and groundless calumny upon one of the most peaceable and law-abiding communities on the face of the earth.—*Omaha Herald.*

WOMEN EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURES.—In the United Kingdom they may be numbered as a total of 802,900, of which the principal sections are as follows:—Cotton manufacture, 259,074; woollen, 99,304; silk and ribbon, 71,527; lace, 45,107; straw, 44,228; gloves, 22,271; hose, 21,453; earthenware, 11,934; and in nail making, 10,761.

THE FUTURE.—Our disputes are vain or not, as we consider that we are either troubled about the present, the future, or both; if the present, it is easy to judge; the future is uncertain. It is foolish to be miserable beforehand for fear of misery to come: a man loses the present while he might enjoy it, in expectation of the future; nay, the fear of losing anything is nearly as bad as the loss itself. Be as prudent as you can, but not timorous or careless: it is well to bethink yourself, and anticipate what inconveniences may happen before they come. A man may fear, and yet not be fearful; he may have the affection of fear without the vice of it; but frequent admittance of it runs into a habit. It is unmanly to be doubtful, timorous, and uncertain—to set one step forward and another backward, and to be irresolute. Is is better to fall once than hang always in suspense.—*Seneca.*

All things attest the nobleness of personal independence, and all things attest the need of it. Why then should we not devote ourselves to its culture? Is it a thing hopeless of attainment? To judge what is right is no easy matter; and the individual verdicts might, very possibly, clash together in a manner most deplorable. But the way to learn swimming is not to stand shivering on the bank of the pool. No dread of the plunge will answer the purpose of the dip and struggle. The proper way to judge wisely is to judge as wisely as you can. Would you have light, use the light you have. Consciences, like limbs, are made strong by using them. Self-reliance comes from relying on self, in the hope that self will presently become worth relying on.—*O. B. Frothingham.*

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1872.

ELDER W. C. STAINES' LETTER, June 12, is published in this STAR, to enable the Saints to more fully understand why those who are not able to go through to Utah are requested to select any Wednesday they please, except the Wednesdays when through passengers to Utah are going, which, so far as now appointed, are July 31 and September 4. This gives passengers only to New York much greater choice in time of going than the companies have, with only the difference of crossing the ocean separate from a company instead of with one; and when the Saints learn the great extra labor and trouble caused at New York by mixing way and through passengers in the same company, it is confidently hoped that in future, unless otherwise advised by this Office, no passengers but those going through to Utah will come to Liverpool expecting to sail on the Wednesday appointed for a company. All the Saints, whether one at a time or a ship-load, are invariably well treated on the Guion & Co. steamships, an excellent reason why way passengers should be willing to relieve brother Staines and the Elders in charge of the extra burden they cause at New York by mixing with those going all the way.

Attention is also called to brother Staines' report in relation to over-weight. It was expected that enough had been said and printed on this point, but it seems not. It is sometimes a little inconvenient for the owner to learn the amount of his over-weight, but does that small inconvenience give him any right to throw the trouble and expence on to some one else? By no means. Therefore it is again specially requested that all who have over-weights be able, without fail or exception, to state the amount and have means of their own to pay for it. That all may know what luggage or baggage is subject to pay railway freight in the States, they are informed that American railway companies weigh all except what can be readily taken into the carriages by hand, without occupying much extra room, such as overcoats, shawls, or other wraps, and moderate sized bags or baskets, or light and small provision boxes; all the rest is weighed and counted as luggage, of which 100 pounds, or 7 stone and 2 pounds, is allowed free to each adult or full fare, and half that weight to a half fare, and none to those under five years old.

THE NEXT COMPANY, after July 31, will leave Liverpool for Utah on Wednesday, September 4, to be composed ONLY of those having means of their own for their fares and expenses from their homes to Ogden or Salt Lake City, and those who may be advised from this Office. All, as above, who intend going on the 4th of September, are requested to forward their names and ages to this Office at their earliest convenience, and be in Liverpool on or before the 3rd of September; they will not need any further notification.

All luggage should have the owner's name, and Ogden, or Salt Lake City,

Utah, especially the name and Utah, to facilitate handling at New York and other places, and identifying and forwarding if left or lost.

When over-weights are called for at New York, if the owners are not prepared to state them and pay for them, they will have to be searched out and left there.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.—The *Nevada* steamship, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th ult. with a company of the Saints, arrived at the port of New York on Monday, the 8th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

New York, June 28, 1872.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother—The *Manhattan* company arrived opposite Castle Gardens at 5.30 p.m. on the 26th inst.; did not get our passengers ashore until 8.30 p.m. The parties booked only to New York, landed with their baggage mixed with that of the through passengers, *just as it* ALWAYS *is*. It being night, and three ships arriving at the same time, with nearly 3000 passengers, it kept the returning missionaries, with myself to help them, until a late hour to separate them. The two families, ticketed only to New York, left for Williamsburg that night, and, consequently, were not at their post to get their boxes, &c. I found that the brethren in charge of the company could not see to the luggage of those two families, and at the same time attend to the company in advising and instructing them, as all need when they arrive here, so I took it upon myself to see the luggage all overhauled, in order, if possible, to find that belonging to those stopping at New York; this took from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., and is a business I do not want again, just to please parties who will not observe counsel, or who are unwisely advised by some Elder who thinks he knows better than any one else.

The brethren in charge of a company cannot while here look after the baggage of way passengers, and at the same time do their duty to the company. I cannot look after it, and also attend to what devolves upon me while a company is here, nor have I the strength to do so, even if I had the disposition and time. Had it not have been that I was determined that those parties should not go on, I would not have seen to their luggage at all, but I knew you could not afford to pay for such persons, so I occupied three hours in doing what they had pointedly agreed with you that they would see to, but did not. Why don't the way passengers come on some Wednesday when there is not a company going, as the three young brethren did? They arrived here all right. I am sorry that some still appear determined to impose upon you in this way, hoping, no doubt, to be forwarded from here, right or wrong, money or no money.

The baggage was two thousand five hundred pounds over-weight, and in overhauling it I found some who had large bags of clothing, besides boxes which were full weight, and when I told them that they had over-weight, they said they did not think they would weigh bags, and then proposed to take them into the cars; there were several of the bags so large that one of them would take the room of two seats. This coming with over-weight, and not stating the amount and being able and willing to pay for it, is another imposition that I hope to see stopped, for certainly those who have over-weight should be at the trouble to learn the exact amount and be ready and able to state it and pay for it, or else leave it behind. The brethren in charge did all they could do. Brother Schoenfeld had more to do than three men ought to do when in this hot city; all the Swiss depended upon him to change their money, buy their

provisions, &c., &c., &c., and all had to be done in five hours. When he got through he was about used up, but felt first rate in spirits.

With best wishes for all at 42, I remain yours faithfully,

W. C. STAINES.

SANDWICH ISLANDS CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter appears in the *Salt Lake Herald* of June 21—

Laie, Oahu, Sandwich Islands,
June 3, 1872.

Editors Herald—My last trip down was not so pleasant as some of my former ones have been. We had some very rough weather; however, we landed safe on the 17th of April last, and when I reached Laie (our plantation) I found my many native friends overjoyed to see me and everything possessing that spirit of mildness that seems so characteristic of this country.

Our numbers are increasing daily; some eight hundred having been added to the Church in the last eight months. The school in Laie has increased to one hundred little boys and girls, all full of life and play; but, strange to say, one-fourth more boys than girls. This is the case throughout the kingdom, as I see from the report of the superintendent of schools that there is twelve hundred more boys than girls reported. There is another extremely sad story to be told of the Hawaiian people—The report of the Board of Health show that the deaths exceed the births at the rate of one hundred per month. I am happy to say, however, that we have a brighter prospect for Laie, as we find that the births exceed the deaths in our settlement.

The last steamer brought us the regular files of the Semi-Weekly *Herald*, the last number being only twelve days old. We welcomed our young friend with hearty cheers, for it brought us the decision of the supreme court on the jury question of Utah, and the release of our friends from the hands of their enemies. The above papers, to reach us in twelve days, must have made good time; so we cannot complain of the mail facilities in this direction, and would advise our friend J. C. R., of Bear Lake valley, to have the mails for that portion of Utah sent *via* the Sandwich Islands.

In a business way everything is moving along nicely. We have some sixty men at work in the cane fields. The weather is fine and moderately warm, as the sun at noon is directly over our heads.

The legislative body is in session, but little is being done of much interest. It seems that the tax on horses and dogs which is one dollar per head, troubles the honorable body more than any other interest that pertains to the welfare of the great kingdom of Hawaii.

With kind regards to all in your office, I remain, yours, &c.,

GEO. NEBEKER.

CHAPTERS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 442.

Almost every hour now brought news to Nauvoo of new and cruel depredations by the lawless and blood-thirsty mob in the suffering districts. The postmasters of Warsaw and Carthage and the treasurer and assessor of Hancock county, living at Carthage, were driven from their homes by force of arms, the first having but half a minute's time allowed him to prepare to leave. These men were not members of the Church, but the rioters were displeased with them because they were opposed to the mobocratic spirit. They were men of good character, and had up to the time the persecutions commenced, been generally respected by all classes. A spirit of desperation

and frenzy seemed to have taken possession of a great portion of the people known as anti-Mormons, and they would scarcely hesitate at committing any act of outrage to wreak vengeance on the Latter-day Saints and effect their wicked ends. That the deeds they were committing were unlawful, they well knew, and hence they tried to elude detection in most instances. Generally, when engaged in house-burning, they kept horses stationed close at hand, on which they could make their escape if necessary.

When Sheriff Backenstos had seen his family safely started for Nauvoo, he and his small force of men proceeded towards Warsaw, but learning on the road that the mob were engaged in burning houses at a place known as Bear Creek, they directed their course towards where they saw the smoke arising. On nearing the scene of burning, the Sheriff's party divided, and attempted to surround the men engaged in the work of destruction, but in doing so they were discovered by the latter, who made off as fast as their horses could carry them. The Sheriff gave his men orders to pursue and arrest them if possible, and if they would not submit to arrest to fire upon them. His orders were obeyed, and the result was that two of the fleeing party were killed and others thought to be wounded.

This was, as stated in a proclamation by the Sheriff of the county, the first effort at open resistance to mob violence in that section. It now became apparent that a united effort must be made by the peaceable citizens at quelling those who seemed so determined on the destruction of life and property. The mob were reported in large bodies in different parts, and very threatening.

The Sheriff raised a company of two hundred men and again set out for the south-western part of the county, which had up to this time suffered most heavily from mob violence. When out about six miles from Nauvoo he sent back to that place for a heavy reinforcement of men and two cannons, and stated that he wished to attack the mob in their stronghold, and prevent their crossing the river by stationing men at the crossings. President Young immediately wrote to him, remonstrating against the course he was about to pursue, and advised him not to attempt to prevent them from crossing the river, nor hem them in there and compel them to fight, as it would doubtless result in much bloodshed, but instead, to allow them to cross the river to Missouri if they wished to, and then, by placing men at the passes of the river, prevent their return.

Several small parties were sent from Nauvoo to different parts of the county to protect isolated places, and in the meantime an answer from the Sheriff was awaited. All public work in Nauvoo was now suspended, except the building of the Temple, which President Young was determined should not cease, even though, as he stated, the workmen should find it necessary to carry the sword in one hand while they worked with the other. It had been decided that a cannon should be fired in Nauvoo, as a signal for the assembling of the citizens in case of emergency, and all possible preparations were made by the people for the protection of themselves and their friends in the surrounding districts. President Young instructed them in their duties, and urged them not to molest the property of the mobbers, in case they should run away and leave their homes.

At the time when the call for reinforcements was received from the Sheriff, the signal gun was fired and the citizens of Nauvoo assembled on the square, carrying such fire-arms as they happened to have in their possession, and expecting to have to march and meet the enemy. The men were reduced in strength by sickness and the hardships they had undergone, and were not in a fit condition for such service; so it was decided that they should remain where they were until further orders were received.

The news from the Sheriff was to the effect that he had concluded to act upon the advice of President Young, and save the shedding of blood if possible. He had learned that about eight hundred of the mob had fortified themselves in the vicinity of Warsaw, near the Mississippi river, were well armed and had one piece of artillery.

He now wanted four hundred armed men to be sent out in wagons to assist him. In his letter to President Young he asked him to pray that the blessings of heaven might rest upon him and his men in their campaign, that their enemies might not fall upon them in ambuscade. Mr. Backenstos was not a member of the Church, but it was evident from this that he was not without faith in President Young's favor with the Lord.

The four hundred men called for were sent. The Sheriff marched a part of them to Carthage and ordered them to surround the town, that he might arrest a number of men against whom he had writs, for being engaged in the house burning. On searching the town he found that all for whom he held writs had fled except one. The Sheriff then addressed a communication to the mob assembled in the southwestern portion of the county, commanded by Col. Levi Williams, in which he reminded them of the crimes they had committed, called upon them to cease their mobbing and burning and deliver themselves up into his hands to be dealt with according to law. He also demanded of them the public arms in their possession, and stated that he would await a reply, which, if they failed to send, their silence would be considered as a refusal, and they must suffer the consequences.

UTAH NEWS.

We give the following from the *Deseret News* to June 22—

It is pleasant information to state that City creek is lowering and its volume of water is decreasing. We can calculate from this fact that the high waters of spring all over the Territory will soon be reduced.

A citizens' guard has been established at Pioche to prevent any attempt at incendiarism. Thirty men patrol the streets from six to twelve p.m., when they are relieved by thirty others, who guard till six a.m. This is thought to be the most effective measure that could be taken for the safety of the town.

We understand that the patent for Salt Lake City has been received from Washington by his honor, mayor Wells. The municipal authorities can now give deeds under the patent for lots in the city, and the question of the validity of titles will be satisfactorily settled.

The city railway is being pushed along rapidly. It is now designed to run the line down East Temple to Third South and thence eastward one block, turning up State road, instead of running along Second South street as at first intended.

General Geo. C. Bates, U. S. District Attorney for Utah, left for Washington in accordance with instructions received from headquarters.

The first train for the accommodation of passengers on the Utah Northern R. R. was run on the 9th when about five hundred persons from Cache County were landed in Brigham city by it. Regular freight and passenger trains commenced on the 13th.

About one hundred of the editorial fraternity of Iowa arrived in Salt Lake City on the evening of the 16th. On the 17th they visited the Tabernacle and listened to the tones of the organ, under the manipulation of Mr. Ridges. They also drove up to Camp Douglas, where they were very kindly received by Gen. Morrow and lady. Mr. Bloomer, of the Council Bluffs *Odd Fellow*, made a speech in behalf of the party and the press of Iowa, which was responded to by Gen. Morrow, who extended a hearty welcome to them, and contrasted the prospect before them now with that which presented itself when the first settlers arrived in this valley. Speeches were also made by other gentlemen of the party. Many of them visited the theatre in the evening. On the 18th

the party went on an excursion on the lake. They left for home on the 19th. The party are highly gratified with the reception they met with, and expressed themselves as having had an exceedingly pleasant trip.

On the 16th the officers of the U. C. R. R. ran a special train to Ogden to meet the honorable delegates William H. Hooper, George Q. Cannon and Frank Fuller on their arrival at Ogden. Those gentlemen looked and felt highly pleased at the reception and seemed overflowing with good humor and happiness at returning after their prolonged absence.

On the 16th Neils Heiselt, jun., seventeen years of age, was killed by Shiverute Indians near the old Indian farm in San Pete, and his horse taken off. Friendly Indians gave the information. Considerable stealing of stock from the Sevier settlements has been done of late by Indians.

Two days' meetings continued to be held in different parts of the Territory, and were largely attended by the people.

On the 17th ground was broken at Corinne, and grading commenced on the Utah, Idaho and Montana railroad, recently chartered by act of Congress. An immense concourse of people gathered from the surrounding country, as far as Salt Lake City, to witness the proceedings. General P. E. Connor, president of the road, began the work in person. The company advertise for 500 laborers.

The academical year of the University of Deseret for 1871-2, closed on the 19th. The examination was very creditable, 662 students had been enrolled during the year, each sex being equally represented. Delegate Hooper, Regent R. L. Campbell and a number of others were present. Miss Cook acting principal, was the recipient from her pupils of a fine group photograph of a number of the latter.

The large granite blocks, quarried for the corners of the Temple, Salt Lake City, were being hauled by the contractors. The quarry is situated at Little Cottonwood, and the rock is transported by wagons from that point to the Utah Southern railroad, near Sandy Station. Four blocks weighing respectively 9,173, 9,093, 8,680 and 8,380 pounds, were hauled on to the Temple square on the 19th. There are 32 of these blocks to be hauled, and the contractors bring a car load daily from the quarry to the railroad, an amount which is expected to be doubled after awhile. When the track is completed, which is being built up South Temple street from the railroad depot to the Temple foundation, the transportation of rock for the building will be greatly facilitated.

A movement is on foot of which brother Charles R. Savage is the originator, to get up a children's jubilee in the Twentieth Ward, to come off on the 24th of July. Prizes will be given to those showing the greatest excellence in various scholastic and domestic education, and for the best specimen of mechanism or art by any apprentice boy or girl resident of the Ward. It is purposed to make amusement for the children by introducing a variety of suitable games, &c. The jubilee last year was a complete success and doubtless the one now proposed will be so also.

The morning train of the 22d landed in Salt Lake City a large number of visitors from abroad, quite a large proportion being from Australia, New Zealand and China. The Townsend House and other hotels were filled to overflowing.

The Sanpete people were busily engaged putting up new bridges to replace those carried away by the floods in the county, and repairing those damaged by the same cause.

By a dispatch from Wm. Holdin, Indian Interpreter, to President Young, we learn that the friendly Indians have informed him that it is the intention of the Shiverute Indians, who are located on the Sevier river, to make war on the settlers and steal their horses and cattle. The assigned cause of this is

the death of some of their leading chiefs. They wish, it seems, to show their grief for these chiefs in this manner, and to insure them a triumphant entry into their happy hunting grounds. This probably is the cause of the murder by them of young Heiselt. No care or vigilance should be spared by the settlers, such as past experience can suggest, to secure themselves and their families and flocks against their attacks.

About two weeks since another band of Indians ran off a number of horses from Glenwood, Sevier County. One of the horses, the property of the Bishop of Glenwood, was returned to the owner, but the others were not recovered. This action on the part of the Indians towards the Bishop was due to some acts of kindness on his part towards them, for which it appears they had a spark of gratitude.

A trial trip on the street railroad demonstrated that it works admirably. The cars will soon be running regularly on the line.

The *Ogden Junction* of the 12th has the following—

OFF TO WASHINGTON.—Yesterday we had the pleasure of an interview with District Attorney Geo. C. Bates, who is now on his way to Washington. Mr. Bates expressed his confidence that the Mormon people were willing to submit to the law, and that he would find no difficulty in obtaining grand juries who, if "Mormons," would find indictments against "Mormons" on evidence that they were guilty of crimes of any kind. He would like to see the anti-polygamy act of 1862 enforced, and then its constitutionality tested before the Supreme Court of the United States. He is not in favor of bigotry or persecution, but believes in the majesty of the law and that it should not be infringed upon either by judges, other officials or the people at large. He views the organic acts of the Territories as temporary Constitutions, unrepealable by Congress and conferring rights upon the people as inalienable as the Constitutions of the various States. Mr. Bates is sound on the legal aspect of Utah affairs, and a gentleman who will never stoop to fraternization with the low-lived and unscrupulous official pigmies who have tried to breed trouble in this Territory. We hope Mr. Bates will have a pleasant and prosperous visit to the Capital.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

JAPAN.—Advices received at San Francisco state "The seaport of Hamida, in the Japanese island of Sekishn, was visited by an earthquake, and 500 persons lost their lives."

TURKEY.—On July 4 an extensive fire broke out in a district of Scutari principally inhabited by poor persons, and 1000 houses had been burnt down. The fire still raging at the time the dispatch was sent.

ITALY.—The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that fresh efforts are being made to induce the Pope to leave Rome. Mgr. de Merode has offered him a vast estate near Brussels. The Italian cardinals are endeavouring, however, to dissuade his holiness from going away, and hope to succeed in checkmating the intrigues of the Ultramontanes.

The *Fanfulla* asserts that the letter addressed recently by the Pope to Cardinal Antonelli condemning the course and policy of the Italian government, has been communicated to all the governments, and has evoked no observations on their part.

It is estimated seven hundred persons perished by the late overflowing of the river Po and several villages were swept away.

GERMANY.—Under date of July 10, the *Gazette of the Empire* promulgates the law excluding the Society of Jesus from the Territory of the German em-

pire. It also contains an ordinance for carrying out the above law, inhibiting the Jesuits from in any way exercising the duties of their order, especially in churches, schools, or missionary work. The dissolution of the society is ordered to be carried out within six months. Other regulations on this subject are left to the police authorities.

The Prussian government has announced with regard to license to be accorded the press throughout its dominions, "that in no case will it tolerate agitation hostile to the state." Which means that no free press will be permitted for an instant.

FRANCE.—At the Protestant synod in Paris recently the members passed through an animated discussion, which resulted in a schism in the church. Guizot, the leader of the orthodox party maintained the authority of the Scriptures, while the Rev. Coqueret and party justified certain divergencies, relative to the divinity and resurrection of Christ. The liberals demurred, at which the orthodox withdrew from the synod. On July 10th the synod adopted the conclusions of the committee in favor of the expediency of separation between church and state. These conclusions acknowledge that the principle of the independence of churches is inscribed in modern law, and declare, moreover, that the Protestants are disposed to accept the application of the principle when the state judges it necessary, and finally recommend the churches to prepare for this change. The synod has decided to hold a second session in Paris on the 15th of November. The moderator afterwards reviewed the labors of the synod, and closed the session.

CANADA, June 22.—A terrible railroad accident occurred on the Grand Trunk railroad in Canada. About eleven miles below the Belleville station the engine jumped the track, carrying death and fearful torture to the scores of passengers in the forward cars. The baggage car remained on the track and telescoped the smoking car and the second class passenger car, leaving them on top of the engine exposed to the escaping steam from the boiler. Here the poor creatures were helplessly penned for some time, breathing the vapors of death and suffering all the agony of immersion in a boiling cauldron of superheated water. Fifteen were killed on the spot and sixty-five fearfully scalded, many of whom have since died. Medical men say that not more than six or seven of the sixty-five injured persons will live. The suffering and appearance of the wounded is said to have been frightful.

AMERICA.—It is understood the secretary of the navy will soon issue an order for the distribution of the $160,000 prize-money voted at the last session of Congress to the crew of the U. S. steamer Kearsarge, who, under Captain Winslow, sank the rebel steamer Alabama, in foreign waters during the war.

On July 4 the intense heat checked public enthusiasm in the celebration of the anniversary of American independence.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says that intense heat has prevailed in the United States during the week. Along the Atlantic coast the thermometer has daily risen to 100°. There has been extraordinary mortality from sunstroke, particularly among young children. Over 200 deaths from sunstroke have occurred in New York, there being nearly 1000 cases. Thus the power of the sun has in a single week done as much havoc as would result from a considerable epidemic of cholera. Other cities show proportionate mortality. The heat moderated on Friday, the thermometer being at 90°.

The deaths in New York during the week ending July 6 have been 1569, three times the average number.

On July 10 the Baltimore democratic convention unanimously nominated Mr. Horace Greeley as the democratic candidate for the next presidency.

Mr. Brown is nominated for the vice-presidency.

The convention has almost unanimously adopted the Cincinnati platform unaltered, advocating a general amnesty, impartial suffrage, and civil service reform. It favors limiting the presidential term of office to one year, denouncing repudiation, and opposes railway land grants.